

More Are Needed in Colorado Springs.

Full to Overflowing.

Hotels, Schools and Churches are Crowded.

BUILDING YET BEGAIN AT ONCE.

An Increasing Number Coming This Way

For Business, Health and Pleasure—Some Are Already Unable to Find Suitable Accommodations—Hotel Estate Men and Architects Feel the Tide of Returning Prosperity—The Magnificent Record, the Dazzling Future and the Golden Opportunity.

Business improvement will not take place in Colorado Springs as a result of the election. Good government is the sunshine necessary to the growth of business, but the business depends first of all upon circumstances of soil, of situation, of cultivation, and more than all, of seed planted. Republican success does not guarantee prosperity; it makes it possible, and it is almost impossible and a capital mistake to suppose that it will. That business has already shown an improvement in the week following election is a complete demonstration of all that the Republicans claimed to be, the weight which had been resting upon the State, but if prosperity is to come, it must rest upon something more substantial than the success of any set of candidates or of any political party. For the past year the business situation in Colorado Springs has been very much like that of a lot of potatoes sprouting in a dark cellar, or planted in a cold, damp, shaded place where all the conditions of prosperous growth are present except one. The Republican success, the declaration of law and order will furnish that lacking condition, and prosperity must follow.

Increased Population. The truth of the above statement becomes more apparent as the local situation is analyzed. In the first place there has been a large increase of population. The census of 1890 gave us hardly more than 11,000 people, but according to the vote cast in 1894 we may justly claim 18,000. Indirect evidence of various kinds points all in the same way. The utter inadequacy of the opera house for public meetings has been conclusively demonstrated time and time again. The new Coliseum has been opened less than half a dozen times and is not yet completed, but it has already been shown that it will be too small rather than too large for the purpose for which it was built. Many of the churches are too small for their congregations, as is fully evidenced by chairs in the aisles and people turned from the doors. The schools are so over-crowded that late comers are obliged to take their chances in the seats of those absent for the day or find accommodations on boxes and benches. The problem of finding room for the children, always a pressing one for the school board, was never more urgent and harassing than at the present time.

The accommodations for temporary residents are totally inadequate. Hotels and boarding houses are crowding to overflowing. Furnished houses are not to be had. In one particular instance a gentleman well acquainted in Colorado Springs who rented his own home with the idea of renting a smaller house found the utmost difficulty in securing a place to live. Strangers have not been so fortunate. Mr. Buckman, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, told a Gazette man yesterday that many strangers in the past two weeks have been obliged to go to Denver and other places because they could not find suitable accommodations in Colorado Springs.

More Houses Needed.

And in the face of this the indications are for a larger number of newcomers than ever before. The Chamber of Commerce is in daily receipt of letters from all over the United States saying, "We are coming to Colorado Springs this winter. How about accommodations?" Such condition of affairs needs a remedy, of course. It must be remedied. Colorado Springs cannot afford to admit that she is unable to accommodate her visitors, she cannot afford to allow such an impression to become current. More accommodations must and will be provided. Already the real estate offices are beginning to feel the movement, and already the architects are hearing from people who are going to build. From the real estate men intending purchasers learn that prices are comparatively low, that many pieces of property are still offered at hard times prices. From the architects people who are thinking of building may ascertain that materials of all kinds are lower than ever before, and that good and experienced work-

men are ready to offer their services. Fortunate will those men be who take advantage of the present opportunities to "get in on the ground floor."

A Magnificent Record.

During the bad years Colorado Springs has suffered very little as compared with other cities. No bank failures here; very few business failures; very few mortgage foreclosures; real estate steady, and little, if any decline; always some building for residence and business purposes going on; a steady increase in population, comprising invalids, tourists and permanent residents; what other city in the country can show an equal record for the past two years?

The greatest gold district in the world within thirty miles; a natural gas belt of unknown extent within the city limits; a situation, climate and water supply unsurpassed for healthfulness and agreeableness; a reputation for business stability and integrity, magnificently established; these are the things upon which we rely for the future.

A Golden Opportunity.

Colorado Springs has before it a golden opportunity. Prosperity is within her reach and she only needs to stretch out her hand to grasp it. Two things especially are necessary: an intelligent activity on the part of every individual member of the community, and a disposition on the part of all to work together for the common good.

Safe Burglar's Attack.

Cascade, Nov. 11.—At 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Garland, night operator at the Colorado Midland railway depot, heard an explosion and awoke her husband in the room adjoining the office. She opened the door looking over toward the Harvey eating house and heard a light noise and then discovered a dim light. She came to the conclusion that burglars were at the safe and fired her gun to frighten them. A moment after firing a man jumped out of the side window and ran toward the Harmon hotel. Mrs. Garland, seeing him take as he ran, upon examining the entrance to the outside safe door was found to be blown open, but the thief didn't have time to get into the safe. He broke open the door and took a box of cigars and a few trinkets. The thief was a heavy set man and had on dark clothes. There was only one man. The men sleeping up stairs did not hear the noise but awoke when Mrs. Garland fired. Mr. Neill, the manager of the eating house, will be better prepared in the future for another attempt.

Zimmerman Returns.

New York, Nov. 12.—Arthur A. Zimmerman, the champion bicyclist, who arrived on the steamer Augusta Victoria, was welcomed this morning by about 100 friends. He was accompanied on his trip by Harry Wheeler, who has shared the honors with the champion during his stay abroad. Both Zimmerman and Wheeler will begin tomorrow to train for the cycling tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden, to be held during Thanksgiving week.

Zimmerman said: "The professional outlook for next year, I think, is the brightest I have ever seen, and the prospects for a professional league are very encouraging, and that amateurism will gradually die out, I have not the slightest doubt."

A GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Additional Particulars of Cleveland's New Bond Issue.

New York, Nov. 12.—According to good authority the government loan will be issued as soon as the details are perfected and the circulars are printed, probably on Wednesday morning. The issue will be \$30,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds redeemable in 10 years, and no set price will be fixed by the government. Assurances have been received by the leaders in the movement which warrants the assertion that the issue will be largely over half subscribed and bids will be on a trifle better basis than 3 per cent. The banks late to-day refused to make time loans on the rates which have been prevailing, as it is expected that the main portion of the \$30,000,000 gold paid for the bonds will be withdrawn from the New York banks and trust companies. This will raise the rates of interest, and in anticipation of this result, the banks and trust companies decline to loan money until the matter upon interest rates can be fully calculated. All bankers concur in the opinion that the withdrawal of nearly \$30,000,000 of money from general circulation will have more effect than in last January, as there is a better demand for money at present, and the improving prospects of business indicate a still greater demand when the manufacturing and spring business begins.

Express Matter Taken from the St. Louis and San Francisco.

Monett, Mo., Nov. 12.—Train No. 1, on the St. Louis and San Francisco railway, was held up at 8:30 o'clock to-night at a small station named Verona, five miles east of its city, by two masked men. The affair did not occupy over 20 minutes, and the amount secured by the robbers did not exceed \$400.

The bandits boarded the train as it stopped at Verona and as the engineer pulled the throttle to start the train he was confronted with two Winchester rifles and given orders to go ahead until he was told to bring the train to a halt.

Half a mile out the train was stopped, and the engineer compelled to get down from the cab and wait back to the express car. Then he was to order the expressman, Dolph Chapman, to open the door. Chapman did as requested, recognizing Engineer Stephenson's voice. The robbers immediately covered the express messenger with their guns, and commenced to give them two packages that were in sight. Engineer Stephenson was then marched back to his engine and ordered to pull out. The robbers departed in a northerly direction. A posse of citizens is pursuing the men.

There is no end to the big strikes in Cripple Creek and every one reported well verified. The day for booming is over and it even necessary.

DELAY TO DATE.

Over 200 Means Who Want to Vote.

ARE OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Do Not Want to Become a Part of Oklahoma—Congressman Little Says They are Now Civilized—Unsatisfactory Government.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 13.—Congressman-elect Little, who succeeded Clifton R. Breckinridge, returned to-day from the Indian Territory, where he went with Congressman McFate and Senators Jones and Berry on a tour of inspection. His commission concerning the attitude to be assumed by them in regard to the mooted question of annexation of Statehood. A convention was held at South McAlester Saturday night and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Said Judge Little: "The impression that night would be a surprise to an Eastern man who supposed the Indians to be still wild and uncivilized. A more intelligent and gentle people could not be found. All were anxious for Statehood, and the time is ripe for a change. It is possible the Dawes commission will recommend a territorial government, which will necessitate the abrogation of existing treaties and the allotment of the land in severalty, with ultimate Statehood in view. As it is now, the snaw men are the ruling element, and the annuities of the Government are absorbed by them before they reach the lower classes, which suffer correspondingly. The present mode of government is very unsatisfactory, and in a great measure accounts for its being a refuge of the depraved classes. The tribe regime has about fixed its day in the sun. Oklahoma is anxious for annexation, but the people are bitterly opposed to the idea. When I told them that rather than annexation to Oklahoma I should recommend the annexation of the Cherokee and Cherokee to the United States, the remark was received with great applause. The plan seemed to be favorable to many, but I cannot speak officially; in fact, our mission was informal, as we intended to feel the public pulse. After the convention which returned home and Jones started for Washington, I shall go to Washington within the next three weeks to take the oath of office."

Choctaws are Quiet.

South McAlester, 1. T., Nov. 12.—The report that the Choctaw Indians are fighting or expecting trouble is a canard. At Wilburton, the supposed seat of the war, everything was quiet this morning, and the Choctaw Nation, said that the stories of battles that had been going the rounds of the press were pure fabrications. The condemned prisoners have all been taken away, and will not be returned until the next session of the council.

A Terrible Duel.

Forty, O. T., Nov. 12.—News of a terrible duel reached here to-night. Marion S. Gardner shot A. K. Youree, postmaster at Sumner, seven miles from Mule creek, this evening. Gardner and Youree were claimants for the same quarter section of land, and to-day Gardner attempted to move a house on the tract of land. Youree attacked Gardner with an axe. Gardner went to his home, and Youree left for his home, when Gardner shot him through the body, from which he is dying. Both men are well known.

The Mississippi Fires.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 13.—Forest fires in North Mississippi, West Tennessee and Eastern Arkansas continue to rage with unabated fury, and the average value of property destroyed is maintained, though on account of the population in the burning districts being sparse and the people being busy fighting the flames, it is impossible to gather much information as to details. The latest important fact learned is that the fires have made their way into Alabama in the vicinity of Florence, following the line of the Tennessee river, whose banks are heavily wooded. An army of men in the South Creek and Vicksburg, Miss., is engaged fighting the flames. A dozen houses from the settlements, yet a dozen houses have been burned down and barns, fences and crops swept away.

Paris, Tenn., is surrounded by flames. James McNeill and three men there, went forth to fight the fire from his home. When he returned to his home it was ashes. This is the experience of hundreds of settlers.

The Lure of Hollywood, Miss.

It is surrounded by fire, and is in great danger. R. F. Tate of Memphis had four dwellings and several barns with their contents destroyed there. Near Renova, Miss., Harry Owensley and wife, white, and a colored man, were killed, and a young woman lying with them had a narrow escape.

The New Cure for Diphtheria.

New York, Nov. 13.—Dr. Paul Gibber, director of Hyatt Institute and editor of the New York Therapeutic Review, announced to-day that the first shipment of anti-toxin serum for the cure of diphtheria manufactured in this country will be sent from the institute to-night for the benefit of New Orleans, where diphtheria has been raging for nearly a month. The second shipment will be made to Toronto, Ont., on Thursday. The president of the board of health of New Orleans, in a letter to Dr. Gibber, says a public subscription has been started by the press in that city for the purchase of the serum and for the purpose of founding a laboratory for its manufacture.

Fought with a Burglar.

New York, Nov. 13.—The Rev. Frederick C. Seckerson, the assistant pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church, Brooklyn, had an encounter with a burglar this morning and narrowly escaped with his life. Seckerson, 36 Greene avenue, and occupies the back parlor as a study and sleeping apartment. About 1 o'clock this morning he was awakened by the sound of someone moving about the room. The clergyman did not hesitate to ask the intruder what

he wanted, and receiving no response, seized his revolver, went to the door, and sprang to the floor. The burglar, seeing that his opponent was armed, drew a bow knife, with which he made a lunge at the clergyman, the blade penetrating the fleshy part of his left forearm, inflicting a severe wound. Both men then grappled, and a hand-to-hand struggle for life ensued. Mr. Seckerson managed to fire a shot at the man, which evidently took effect, as he at once relinquished his hold and staggered toward the open window, through which he made his escape.

BE THANKFUL FOR YOU, CAL.

Governor Waite Has Some Doubts on the Subject.

Denver, Nov. 13.—Governor Waite has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation. The document was as follows: "In view of the time-honored custom of hereby designating Thursday, Nov. 29, 1894, as a day of thanksgiving, and of the soil and bowels of the earth have responded to the energy of man. Arts and sciences have flourished, as never before in the history of the world. Wonderful strides have been taken in the knowledge of adapting the materials of nature to the requirements of advanced civilization. Wealth without limit is ready to spring forth under the magic touch of industry, skill and intelligence."

"But the overshadowing threat of our civilization is the constant recurrence of industrial and commercial panics which blight the lives and hopes of millions of able-bodied and skilled beings. Money, whereby, under the knowledge of the curse of our times, and withers the best physical and mental energies of our people. And while we may be exceedingly thankful for our genial climate and abundant resources, let us be equally thankful through a conscientious regard for the industrial rights of all the people can be blessings of religious and economic freedom be permanently established."

"Done at the capital, Denver, Colo., Nov. 12, 1894."

"DAVID H. WAITE, Governor."

NELSON O. MCGILLIS, Secretary of State."

A Fight Against a Goss.

Cincinnati, Nov. 12.—Cincinnati and Hamilton county to-day elected Aaron McNeill (Dem.) judge of the insolvency court over John H. von Seggern (Rep.). The election was a special election, and a light vote was cast. Von Seggern was bitterly fought by the bar association which had investigated his career and declared him unfit for the position. The first plank in the platform of the Hilltop precincts.

The election of McNeill over von Seggern is a stinging rebuke to George B. Cox and his influences, which compose the mainstay of the Hilltop precinct. Cox, the treasurer of the Hilltop precinct, was forced upon the Republican party by him. Yesterday he issued a personal appeal to his cohorts to stand by his man, claiming it was a personal fight in which he was interested more than a any contest waged in the county.

The Tribune, though staunchly Republican, refused to support von Seggern and fought him most bitterly. The Times, an interesting fact in connection with the election, is that the other Hilltop precinct papers of the city, were loyal to him, consequently the Tribune claims the result as a victory for it. One week ago the Republicans carried the county by 21,000.

A Greeley Wedding.

Greeley, Colo., Nov. 13.—Edna May, eldest daughter of Lieut. Governor-Elect Bruce, and C. L. Lester of Denver were married at the family residence on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. W. W. Dunn, pastor of the First Congregational church of this city, performed the ceremony. The wedding was strictly private, none but relatives being present.

Miss Bruce is one of the society leaders of this city, and is a prime favorite among a large circle of friends. The groom is one of Denver's prominent business men, and the happy couple took the evening train for that city, where they will make their future home.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The fifth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at the First Presbyterian church this evening. The convention will continue until Friday. Almost every State is represented. The opening programme included addresses of welcome from the Washington and Jefferson college by President McKim; on behalf of the Washington W. C. T. U. by Mrs. James H. Snowden; response by Mrs. Lydia E. Tilton, Washington, D. C., the president's annual address by Mrs. James H. Snowden, and three addresses by the presidents of the State unions. The election of officers will be held Thursday morning.

An Error of Judgment.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The proceedings and findings in the case of Lieut. Charles P. Norton, who was temporarily in charge of the cruiser Adams when she ran aground in Sering Sea, reached the Navy Department to-day. Lieut. Norton was charged with culpable negligence in failing to take proper soundings, neglecting to take proper care and attention, failing to make proper allowance for known currents and running the vessel at full speed during a fog, in violation of the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

Secretary Taft has not yet approved the verdict of the court, which is understood to have found the accused guilty of an error of judgment only, and sentenced him to a reprimand from the Secretary of the Navy.

Caused Through Drink.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—John Reardon, aged 35, and his wife, Edna, five years his junior, died to-day from the effects of burns received last night at their home, No. 44 South Eleventh street, where they consumed a restaurant. Both had been drinking and when they retired to their room they used a lamp with a quivering flame. Reardon said the couple could have easily escaped from the place which was but slightly damaged, had they not been intoxicated.

Congratulations to McCook.

Denver, Nov. 13.—Mr. Geo. McCook has received many letters congratulating him on his promotion. Among them are letters from Margaret Howe, David Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and Mrs. Minnie G. McKelvey of the many kindnesses shown her when a little girl.

AMULENT STORM.

Damage to Shipping in the English Channel.

G-WINDS RAGE IN PARS.

Eighty-two Miles an Hour at the Eiffel Tower—Telephone and Telegraph Wires Down in Belgium and Germany.

London, Nov. 13.—The gale on the English channel last night was the most violent experienced this year. The channel steamers report fearful passages. The Victoria was unable to make Dover and returned to Calais. The steamer La Flèche was badly damaged and many of her sailors were disabled. The barkentine Elizabeth Jane, loaded with grain, was found, drove to and toward Dover. Nothing has been heard of her crew. The warships anchored at St. Malo, France, were in serious danger, and put to sea flying signals of distress. Cherbourg and other ports are crowded with damaged ships.

The steamer Prussen was torn from her moorings at Hamburg and damaged many other vessels with which she collided. The storm was very violent in Paris. Three persons were killed by falling chimneys and several more were injured. The velocity of the wind, as recorded on the Eiffel tower, was 82 miles an hour.

Deaths and injuries due to the storm are reported from Mantua, Rouen and other towns. Telegraph and telephone lines were blown down in France, Belgium and Germany.

The loss of property and live stock by floods in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset and elsewhere in England is enormous.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

American Union Party to the Front in Hawaii.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The latest advices from Hawaii received at the Department here show that the American Union party, which represents the Hawaiian sentiment in the islands, not only made a clean sweep practically in the elections of October 23, for Senators and Representatives, but that there are few persons in the country who oppose annexation. The first plank in the platform of the American party declares that "the foremost mission of the party is to secure the political union of Hawaii with the United States."

Another plank "demands such revision of the tariff as will prohibit competition with American products and manufactures, protection to which America is justly entitled by virtue of the treaty of reciprocity, and which we deem necessary to insure the existence of our merchants who are being rapidly supplanted by an element having nothing in common with the principles lying at the foundation of our institutions."

An interesting fact in connection with suffrage in the Hawaiian Islands is the property and educational qualifications which attaches to that privilege. One must have an annual income of \$300, or taxable property valued at \$1,500, before he can vote for Senators, and must read and write the English language before he is qualified to cast a vote for representatives.

The Czar's Funeral.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—The procession arrived at the cathedral at 1:30 p. m. The coffin was at once placed on the catafalque in the center of the cathedral, and a requiem service followed, lasting an hour. The body was then exposed to public view, and immediately long lines of people anxious to see the dead czar's face began passing through the cathedral. The lying in state will continue until the day of the funeral. Constant masses will be celebrated.

The United States was represented by Minister Breckinridge and the entire staff of the legation, and Lieut. Rogers, naval attaché, at Paris. The American colony sent 70 wreaths to be placed on the Czar's coffin.

The scenes at the cathedral were deeply impressive. It was only with great difficulty that the Czar Nicholas, the Grand Duke, the King of Greece, the Prince of Wales and others carried the enormous coffin from the train to the catafalque. The coffin was placed with the feet towards the altar. When the lid was removed a golden and ermine pall was thrown over the body from the balcony. The body was then exposed to public view, and immediately long lines of people anxious to see the dead czar's face began passing through the cathedral. The lying in state will continue until the day of the funeral. Constant masses will be celebrated.

The Judge is in good health, having rheumatism, from which he is a constant sufferer.

Opposed to the Bonds.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 13.—The consensus of opinion given by prominent Democrats of this city relative to the bond issue, unanimously opposed to it, and many have taken the opportunity to bitterly denounce the course adopted by the administration. Hon. J. B. Kitchin brands it as a Wall Street gold-bug scheme. Attorney T. J. Mahoney calls it a grand political blunder, and an acknowledgment that the Wilson bill is not what was anticipated; Hon. W. A. McKeligan is of the same opinion.

On the other hand, John M. Thurston, general solicitor of the Union Pacific, Joseph H. Millard, president of the Omaha National bank, and Attorney John L. Webster, all Republicans, think it is a good scheme.

Wants to be Investigated.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 13.—At the request of Col. Coit, Fourteenth Regiment, O. N. G., who commanded the military at the defense of the Payette County jail against the assaults of the mob, which was attempting the lynching of the negro rapist, Dolby, Governor McKinley to-day ordered a court of inquiry to investigate charges reflecting upon the officers and men of the militia, and which charges embrace drunkenness, intemperance and wanton recklessness in shooting into the crowd of citizens.

A Missouri Fire.

Fellamy, Mo., Nov. 12.—The postoffice and all its contents with three stores, were destroyed by fire this morning. No business houses remain. The loss is \$50,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Owens Has a Plurality.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 13.—The official vote in the Seventh district prepared by Secretary of State Headley to-day, gives Owens a plurality of 101. It is said here that Denny has employed attorneys to contest the seat.

Ives Now Ahead.

New York, Nov. 13.—The billiard match between Schaefer and Ives was continued to-night. Ives scored 622 points, bringing his total up to 1,200, while Schaefer counted 222. Schaefer's total score is 822. The largest run to-night was: Schaefer 124, Ives 223.

the Japanese military authorities are preparing for a protracted winter campaign in China.

Port Arthur Not Yet Taken.

Shanghai, Nov. 13.—The Shanghai Mercury says that Port Arthur has not yet been taken by the Japanese.

War for Madagascar.

Paris, Nov. 13.—Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill granting 6,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the proposed campaign in Madagascar. M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reviewed the history of France's protection over Madagascar. France must now act vigorously, he said, and send 10,000 troops to the island. The bill was referred to a committee.

Belgium Parliament Opened.

Brussels, Nov. 13.—The opening of parliament occupied to-day Deputies and Senators were gathered in the National Assembly, in which he expressed the sympathy of the chamber and the Senate for the death of the Czar.

A Humored Killed.

Lapaz, B. W. H., Nov. 13.—A man has been killed at Carabobo, about 40 miles north of the capital. The victim was a man of 40 years of age, and was killed by the soldiers of the government. The cause of the killing was a dispute over a piece of land. The victim was a man of 40 years of age, and was killed by the soldiers of the government.

An Interesting Match.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—What promises to be the most interesting clean shooting match ever brought off in the West, was arranged to-day between Captain J. L. Brewer of New York, who claims the title of champion wing shot of the world, and J. A. H. Elliott of Kansas City, champion of America. The match will be at 240 yards each for \$500 a side and will be shot at Burnside, Nov. 17.

Southern Forest Fires.

Rebe, Ark., Nov. 13.—This city, 100 miles south of Little Rock, on the Iron Mountain road, is enveloped in smoke from the forest fires which are burning nearby. Many hunting parties are camped in the woods, and it is feared several of their bodies will be found.

There has been no rain here for several months, and as the St. Francis Basin dries, the lumbermen are apprehensive of serious loss.

Allen Thurman's Birthday.

Columbus, O., Nov. 13.—To-day was the 81st birthday of Allen G. Thurman, and it was observed by the club bearing his name, which called upon him in the body. Judge Thurman made a speech congratulating his party and its principles, declaring that in spite of recent reverses, it would ultimately triumph, and urged his hearers to continue in their devotion to the Republican party.

The Judge is in good health, having rheumatism, from which he is a constant sufferer.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 13.—The consensus of opinion given by prominent Democrats of this city relative to the bond issue, unanimously opposed to it, and many have taken the opportunity to bitterly denounce the course adopted by the administration.

Hon. J. B. Kitchin brands it as a Wall Street gold-bug scheme. Attorney T. J. Mahoney calls it a grand political blunder, and an acknowledgment that the Wilson bill is not what was anticipated; Hon. W. A. McKeligan is of the same opinion.

On the other hand, John M. Thurston, general solicitor of the Union Pacific, Joseph H. Millard, president of the Omaha National bank, and Attorney John L. Webster, all Republicans, think it is a good scheme.

Wants to be Investigated.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 13.—At the request of Col. Coit, Fourteenth Regiment, O. N. G., who commanded the military at the defense of the Payette County jail against the assaults of the mob, which was attempting the lynching of the negro rapist, Dolby, Governor McKinley to-day ordered a court of inquiry to investigate charges reflecting upon the officers and men of the militia, and which charges embrace drunkenness, intemperance and wanton recklessness in shooting into the crowd of citizens.

A Missouri Fire.

Fellamy, Mo., Nov. 12.—The postoffice and all its contents with three stores, were destroyed by fire this morning. No business houses remain. The loss is \$50,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Owens Has a Plurality.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 13.—The official vote in the Seventh district prepared by Secretary of State Headley to-day, gives Owens a plurality of 101. It is said here that Denny has employed attorneys to contest the seat.

Ives Now Ahead.

New York, Nov. 13.—The billiard match between Schaefer and Ives was continued to-night. Ives scored 622 points, bringing his total up to 1,200, while Schaefer counted 222. Schaefer's total score is 822. The largest run to-night was: Schaefer 124, Ives 223.

WEEKLY GAZETTE
Published Every Thursday.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY—IN ADVANCE:
Per Annum, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50;
Three Months, .75.
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE:
Per Annum, \$1.00; Six Months, .50;
Three Months, .25.
ADVERTISING:
Rates made known on application to the office.
No claims are allowed against employees of the Gazette to collect any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.
Address: Circulations and communications to
WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.

THE LANDSLIDE.

We were looking for a landslide, and it has come, but it is bigger than we expected.

To all the people of Colorado, the first and greatest cause of rejoicing is of course the defeat of Waite, and the re-election of a Republican form of government in this State. But after we have got over our natural jubilation at the local result, we must be thankful also for the magnificent triumph of Republicanism in every part of this nation. The Republicans of Colorado are national Republicans, and they will rejoice at the victories of their party in other States almost as much as in their own.

Where the victory is so splendid everywhere, it is hard to pick out special causes for congratulation. But there are two or three points that may be emphasized.

And first, the solid South is broken—not by Populism, but by straight-out-and-out Republicanism. The State of Tennessee has chosen a Republican for Governor—a Populist-Republican, but a straight Republican; one of Tom Reed's most trusted lieutenants in the 51st Congress, Hurrah for Henry Clay Evans and the redemption of Tennessee! But not only in Tennessee, where there are as many Republicans as Democratic Congressmen, but in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Delaware, and Virginia, the solidity of the southern phalanx is broken; while in West Virginia, the Republicans seem to have made a clean sweep. The Populists in the South are beaten. Even Mr. Watson seems to have gone under. We congratulate not only the Republican party, but the whole country, that the solidity of the South has been broken, not by a surrender of Republicans to Populists for a share of the spoils, but by a straight-forward Republican campaign. Populism is the only disappointment in the whole horizon.

Another point worthy of emphasis is the tremendous uprising in New York and the neighboring States. Such a victory in New York has never been known before, not even in war times. The metropolitan is released, Tammany is completely overthrown, and the city of New York will have five Republicans at Washington. Brooklyn is now one of the great Republican cities, with a solid Congressional delegation. In New Jersey, the Democrats seem to have saved only one Congressman out of the general wreck. In Connecticut there is a clean sweep.

At a time when the Democrats of Colorado have given such splendid help in redeeming the State, we do not like to say anything unpleasant about the Democratic party at large; but the figures speak louder than any words could. The people are tired of Democratic rule. There will be no more tariff tinkering, no more "populist" bills. The tariff will remain as it is for nearly three years more, and when it is revised, will be revised in the interests of American manufacturers and American labor. Tom Reed will be the Speaker of the next House of Representatives and there will be some opportunity for useful legislation.

The Senate will probably stand 42 Republicans, 19 Democrats—counting Tillman and Irbis of South Carolina as Democrats; 1 Populist; Senator Jones; and one from Washington—doubtful. It is evident that no purely partisan legislation can go through the Senate during the next two years.

These results are all, and more than all, that could have been expected. Republicans everywhere may sing the long-metre doxology to-day with a good heart.

THE POPLIST PARTY.

We do not think the Populist party is dead, politically, notwithstanding the reverse of last week. That reverse was largely due to the incursion of Waite. If the party can get rid of Waite, and of the anarchistic element that he represented, there is no reason why it should not live for a long time to come.

We have become so accustomed in this State to look upon Waiteism and Populism as synonymous, that it is not easy to realize that the party in general has any principles except those of class hatred and determination to upset everything that now exists. But the principles of the party are founded deep in human nature, and they will come to the surface. There are always people who are dissatisfied with things as they exist and who blame the government for not making them better. There are always those who cannot get on well themselves, and who think the government ought to make a living for them. There are always those who dream of a socialistic state, where every man shall have every other man's property, and everybody shall be supported in comfort at the expense of the government. All these people put together make up quite a large number, and they are likely to continue to be Populists.

Then there are certain theorists who believe that the government stamp is all that gives it value to money, and that it is not necessary to have any metal when the government may print a lot

wants so much more cheaply. Still further, there are other theorists who think that if all our laws were to be enacted by all the people, and more especially if all the people have the power to propose laws which they think ought to be enacted, the millennium would be close at hand. These people too will continue to be Populists. There is still another class who think that everything would be all right if only the laws were right; that you can change human nature by statute; and a good many of these will go to the Populist party, even if the bulk of them remain Prohibitionists.

There were thousands of Populists in ancient Rome. They were called Populares there, and a good many of them were kept and fed at the expense of the State in return for their votes. There have been the same sorts of people ever since, and always will continue to be. And so we say that the Populist party is not dead.

All history shows us that when a Populist party gets into power, it is inevitably followed by a military dictatorship. It was so in Greece, it was so in Rome, it was so in France. Socialism leads to anarchy; but human nature cannot stand a state of anarchy very long, and the "man on horseback" comes, after a while, and restores law and order after a fashion, and generally tries to found a dynasty.

There is no peaceful remedy for Populism except education. When people are trained to depend upon themselves, to trust to their own efforts, and regard the government simply as a power which secures to all the opportunity to exert their efforts without undue and violent interference from others, then Populism does not flourish. When people believe that the best way to get on in the world is by exercising the virtues of economy, industry, and enterprise, then Populism languishes. But when people get the idea that the world owes them a living without their working for it, and that something ought to be done for them by the government without any corresponding return by them of service to the government, then Populism flourishes. When government is elevated into a fetish, and men think that it is something more and different from the associated effort of men to provide peaceful conditions for themselves to work in; when the belief gets abroad that laws alone can make prosperity, and that the people can get more out of the government than they put into it, then Populism grows rampant, and men see visions and dream dreams. It has always been so; we suppose it will continue to be so, for human nature does not seem to change very rapidly in its fundamental characteristics.

The thing to do, then, is to teach the old familiar lessons of our race; that success depends upon character and personal application; that the principal office of government is to secure to every man an opportunity, free from the violent interference of any other man, to do his work, to keep his own, and to develop himself. These were the principles that were held by the founders of our government. They were held at a later date by the members of both the great parties. They are the principles that will help to make men self-respecting, self-sacrificing, good workers, honest citizens.

It is true that there are a great many things that men can do by associated effort that cannot be done by individual effort; but every time we delegate a new function to the government, we sacrifice something of our personal liberty. Liberty and socialism stand at opposite poles; they cannot co-exist contemporaneously; they are mutually exclusive. What is wanted is the golden mean. We must give up something of our personal liberty in order to get along at all with our fellow men. The old idea, in this country, is to give up as little as possible consistent with public order; the Populist idea is to give it all up, or at the least, to give up a great deal more of it than the majority of the people in this country have hitherto thought advisable.

Now that they have got rid of Waite, the Populists go ahead with their propaganda; let them advocate their referendum and their initiative, their fiat money and their government ownership of the means of communication and distribution. These things are matters of argument; if they can persuade a majority of the people of this country that these are desirable things, then these things will come. We can meet such a propaganda with argument and treat the authors of it as fellow citizens entitled to a respectful hearing. But let us have no more of the doctrine that "some laws were made to be broken," that no criminal shall suffer the punishment of his crime, that the military should be superior to the civil power, that the laws ought to be enacted for the benefit of a single class of the community as against all the rest of the community. The end of Waite ought to be the end of such doctrines in this State.

HAT ABOUT SILVER?

The people of this State may congratulate themselves that they are still to be represented in the United States Senate by a man who is so well known in the Senate, and so respected for his ability, as Senator Wolcott. Such a man will have a great influence with his colleagues on the Republican side; and the more influence, the better Republican he is on all the national issues. He knows that the Republicans of Colorado are with their party on all the other great issues of the day—that they have no thought of secession—not even of going to Jones, wherever he is politically. By a cordial cooperation with his colleagues on all other questions, Mr. Wolcott can obtain for himself a hearing and an influence on the silver question such as no Populist ever could.

The same may be said, in a less degree, of Mr. Shaffroth—in a less degree, we mean, because he has not been to Wash-

ington before, and is not as well known to his colleagues; and also because the membership of the House is so much larger than that of the Senate.

This district, we are sorry to say, seems likely to be misrepresented for another two years by John C. Bell. We have treated Mr. Bell very tenderly, because we thought he was honest; but it is none the less a great misfortune for us that our Representative, instead of being one of the majority, will be the difference which "fact" would give him, will be one of a pitiful little band of seven or eight Adamantines who are not listened to by anybody, and who have no weight in the House whatever.

But this is putting it very mildly. We shall have the misfortune, if Mr. Bell is elected, of being represented by a man who talks one way and votes another; who gave up all the interests of his State in return for the imposition of an abominable inquisitorial income tax that we do not believe the people of this district wanted. We are to be represented by a man who attends the sessions, to be sure, but might as well stay away for a time, for he can do us or anybody else. If we had elected Tom Bowen, we should have had a team in the House that would have pretty well matched our team in the Senate; and Colorado would have had more influence in that body than many States twice her size. Mr. Bell can do nothing for silver; every word he may say for it in the House will only harm his cause, because on all other issues he is associated with the cranks who make themselves simply a nuisance and a hindrance to the transaction of business.

But what of the silver cause in general? Has it been helped at all by the general Republican victory? Are the prospects any brighter of its ultimate restoration to its proper place in our coinage system? In the first place, while Grover Cleveland remains President, no silver legislation can be enacted. That would have been true, no matter who had won the fight that is just over.

In the second place, the Democratic party could never have enacted a satisfactory silver bill, because they are not united in the question and because they have shown abundantly that they are constitutionally incapable of enacting satisfactory legislation on any subject whatever.

In the third place, a Populist victory in this State—and in all the mountain States for that matter—would have done nothing for silver, except to bring it into disrepute, because the Populist party has not the remotest chance in the world of ever getting a majority in Congress, or of accomplishing any of its objects by national legislation.

In the fourth place, the only hope of a satisfactory solution of the coinage question lies in the Republican party, which is the party that does things. This party is becoming leavened with the silver sentiment. Many of its Eastern organs are most pronounced advocates of real bimetallism—what we call bimetallism out here. Many of its leaders are looking at the question in a new light. The party has always declared for bimetallism in its national platforms, and we expect that the declaration next time will be stronger and more unequivocal than ever before; and when the Republican party puts things into its platform, it is in the habit of carrying out its sentiments when it gets into office.

The only thing that can be done for silver now is to educate and convert the people who have hitherto been against it. If the truth is on our side in this matter, we shall prevail, and that before very long. This thing has got to be argued out, you say, and they must get it out of their heads in the East that we are for silver simply because this State is a silver State. We must show them that this State is not a silver camp simply or mainly; that our interest in the matter is the same as their interest; that we are talking good finance, and not personal interest only. And this will take some time; but it cannot be done any other way. It cannot be done by getting up silver conventions and sending Colonel Archie Fisk to them as a representative of Colorado sentiment; it cannot be done by trying to make an unconstitutional and unnatural "alliance" between the West and the South; it cannot be done by raving and ranting, by denunciations of "sharks" and "the money power." It must be done by argument and persuasion.

Meantime, let us show the world that we do not depend on silver; that we have plenty of other resources; that this is going to be the most prosperous State in the Union anyhow; that the opportunity for investment here, outside of silver mining, are the best that can be found in the world; that we are full of hope and courage and confidence. The best of it is that this is all true; there need be no pretending; let each man speak and write just as he feels; for we at fee that way. And then when silver is remonished, well, we shall be on top anyhow, and ready to go right up to the very highest peak of prosperity possible in this mountain sphere.

COLORADO'S OPPORTUNITY.

The effect of the election on general business all over the country will undoubtedly be good. The decisive majority in the House of Representatives, and the probable Republican majority in the Senate, will effectively prevent any further tariff tinkering in the direction of calamity to American industries, and may even lead to some modification of the present tariff in the direction of more adequate protection; but Grover Cleveland is at President, and we probably very soon measures of relief that change the present tariff. The effects of that tariff will therefore continue, and business must at least itself to the lowered duties. A great many factories must either remain shut, or go on at a reduced rate of wages. Our imports are likely to remain larger than our exports, and what is called the

balance of trade will remain on the wrong side. There will be no great encouragement for men who have money to put it into manufacturing enterprises in the East, and a vast amount of capital will thus either be idle, or seek new fields. The banks in the East are full of idle capital waiting an opportunity for profitable investment.

This is Colorado's opportunity. To all the idle capital of the country she offers now the best opportunity to be seen anywhere in the United States for profitable investment. There cannot be much profit in manufacturing for the market at its present figures; but there is a chance for great profits in developing the tremendous natural resources that lie about us on every hand in this State. Here are the greatest gold fields in the world; and as gold is constantly appreciating in value compared with other things, the production of gold cannot fail to be one of the most profitable industries in the country for the next few years at least. Entirely aside from the chances of making a great strike, and multiplying the capital invested by ten or a hundred, there is now, with the introduction of new processes for treating low-grade ore, a safe basis for working claims that promise only an ordinary return on the investment—and by an ordinary return we mean at least ten per cent. net.

All that is necessary now to attract capital for the development of these resources of ours is to make them known in the proper quarters persistently, honestly, and with good judgment and tact. As surely as water seeks its level, so capital will seek the place where good returns can be had. We know here that the best returns are obtainable in this State; now if we can let the people who have capital know the same thing, their money and they themselves will come here.

Cripple Creek will naturally be about the first place to feel the impetus; but whatever benefits Cripple Creek will benefit Colorado Springs. This is the natural place of residence of persons who have interests in the camp. The influx of new people will naturally lead to a demand for real estate, for provisions, for all the necessities of life. Our real estate owners and agents, our merchants of all sorts, our notes and boarding houses, our laboring men, will share in the benefit directly, and all classes of the community will share in it at least indirectly. At the most conservative estimate, we expect there will be 25,000 people in this city before the year 1905.

But the benefit will come, not to this county alone, but to every county in the State. There are other gold camps beside Cripple Creek. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of fruitful land that will produce fruit and vegetables to feed the new thousands who are coming to the land of promise. And we are so far from the East, and freight is such an appreciable element in the cost of commodities, that men will find manufacturing a more paying business here than in the East, and many new enterprises of that sort will spring up.

And then, there is our climate. When the climate alone has drawn thousands to come and live here, what may we not expect when the opportunity is offered to make money, and at the same time live in a land of sunshine and health? These are some of the reasons why we expect that Colorado will be the most prosperous State in the Union during the next few years. Everybody who has seen here agrees that it is the best State in the Union to live in; now we believe it is going to be the best State in the Union to make money in. It is an irresistible combination.

THE VOTE OF THE CITIES.

One of the most remarkable things about the election of last week was the overturning of Democracy in the large cities throughout the whole country. For many years, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have been about the only two cities that were safely Republican, although Cleveland and Cincinnati sometimes came to the front with a Republican majority. Last Tuesday, however, almost every large city in the whole country gave a Republican majority. New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Denver—all are on the Republican list, and Baltimore came near upsetting the solid Democratic majority that has seemed as rock-ridden as the hills. As to Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco, we are yet in doubt. As a whole, however, the great cities this year are Republican.

There is a very wonderful change, and there must be some general cause for it, aside from the local issues which gave the victory to the anti-Tammany combination in New York. Even in New York, where the city is just with Tammany, and many Democrats to vote the union ticket, there was a majority of Republican members of Congress chosen; on purely national issues; and the same thing is true, even to a greater extent, in Chicago.

The one great issue which was presented in the general campaign in the States east of the Mississippi river was the tariff. The foreign policy of the national administration came in for its share of criticism; the income tax was somewhat of an issue in a few districts, but in most of the districts protection was so eminent an issue that the rest were almost entirely ignored.

Here, then, is the cause for the overturning of the Democracy in the cities; and we think the cause is sufficient to account for the effects. For many years Republican campaigneers have been telling the workmen of the great cities that their prosperity is bound up with the fate of the Republican party; but they did not believe it. They were not persuaded that the tariff made any difference with their wages, and so a majority of them always voted the Democratic ticket. But the events of the last two years have been more powerfully educative than any num-

ber of stump speeches, and the general depression and reduction of wages which followed the revision of the tariff brought conviction to thousands whom no amount of oratory ever could have moved. The workmen of America have found out that while it may be better for workingmen the world over to have an approach to free trade, it is distinctly worse for the workmen of America. Their altruistic instincts have not yet been developed sufficiently to allow them to rejoice over the prosperity of their brother workmen in the factories of England, Wales and Germany, and they do not seem willing to have their own wages reduced in order that workingmen in those other countries may have employment.

Does all this mean a return to "McKinleyism?" That depends on what is meant by McKinleyism. If you mean a return to the exact schedules of the McKinley bill, then the answer is, No; because the conditions of trade are constantly changing, and there must be a constant adjustment of tariff rates to meet the changes in conditions. But if you mean by McKinleyism protection to American industries to the extent of the difference in wages in this country and foreign countries, then the answer is emphatically, Yes.

The workmen of this country have become used to a different scale of living from that in vogue among workingmen on the other side of the Atlantic, and they will never voluntarily relinquish the added comforts to which they have become accustomed. They want meat twice a day, not twice a week; they want clothes as good as anybody wears. They want carpets on their floors, and pictures on their walls, and parlor organs or perhaps pianos for their daughters, and bicycles for their boys. They can't have these things with European wages.

McKinleyism, if we understand what that means, goes on the theory that the better wages our workingmen make, the greater is their power of consumption, and the larger the market they offer to American producers and manufacturers. It is the largest and best market in the world; and one proof of this is the frantic efforts which foreigners are all the time making to get a share of it. It may be selfish for us to compel foreigners who want to get a share of our trade to pay a large tariff in order to get their wares in here, but we think it will be acknowledged that this is an enlightened, and even perhaps a patriotic selfishness.

It is a good sign, we think, when the workmen of the large cities cease to feel that they ought to be "ragin the government." It is a great deal better for them to feel that they are with the government, and the government with them. We do not know whether the change in sentiment is likely to be permanent; perhaps not; but we do think that a great many workmen are better informed on the tariff than they ever were before, and that the Republican party will keep a large share of the votes it got for the first time last week.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Every time one of the old parties meets with a remarkably severe defeat, we hear it announced that the party is dead, and that a new alignment of parties is necessary—that the old party has survived its usefulness, lost its reason for existence—that the issues of the present are so different from the issues of the past that a redistribution of voters is necessary. We heard this sort of talk in 1890 and in 1892, about the Republican party; we are hearing it now about the Democratic party.

The Democratic party has lasted a century; and the Republican party, under one name and another, has existed ever since the foundation of the government. There is no need now to discuss the question whether the Republican party is going to live; last week's elections answered that conundrum in an unmistakable manner. Perhaps it is worth while, however, to consider whether the Democratic party, after a century of existence, is about to disappear.

There is no doubt that the party is badly broken up. It has lost every Northern State, and in the South it has had the roughest shaking it has received since the reconstruction period. But we do not believe it is going out of existence, nevertheless.

The principles upon which the Democratic party was founded are as old as our race. The party itself, while it was formally founded by Jefferson, is older than Jefferson, and had what was almost an organized existence before the constitution was adopted. The bulk of its supporters, when Jefferson rallied them about a century ago, and made a strong political organization out of them, was composed of those who had opposed the adoption of the constitution, and who, after it was adopted, insisted on the strictest and narrowest construction of its provisions. It was the party of individualism, as opposed to nationalism; of the conservatives, as opposed to the progressives. When it obtained power, under its first great leader, it discovered the necessity, if the government were to be necessary at all, of adopting in large measure the policy of its recent antagonists. The Louisiana purchase, for instance, was an act of federalism which was opposed to the creed of the party as it had been held. But parties cannot stand still, not even conservative parties; they never have, and they never will. It has been made a reproach to the Democratic party, throughout its existence, that it camped on the old ground which its antagonists had occupied years before; but that is only another way of saying that it is a conservative party, slow to adopt and put into execution new ideas.

During the first three-quarters of the century, the Democratic party occupied substantially the ground that Jefferson placed it on; it was the party of the individual, as against the government; the party of the individual State as against

the national government. Mr. Tilden had the old idea of the function of Democracy, and it has never been more ably set forth than in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for President. Since Mr. Tilden was beaten, however, the party has deserted its old ground to a great extent, and gone off after strange gods. It seemed to be discouraged by its long exclusion from federal office, and it has taken up with ideas that are diametrically opposed to its historic principles. In the campaign just closed, the Democratic platforms were bewildering in their variety. In this State, the platform contained an endorsement of the election of Senators directly by the people—a doctrine entirely subversive of the old fundamental principle of the party. Logically and naturally, the Democratic party should be the very antithesis of Populism; but practically, in the desire to get votes, the members of the Democratic party have allowed their vantage ground to be occupied by the Republicans. In the entire North, there is only one Democratic leader who has seemed to understand what Democracy really meant—Senator Hill of New York; and only one newspaper of national influence that sticks to the old Democratic doctrine—the New York Sun.

Now, what is the prospect for the Democratic party? If it continues to exhibit a total want of principle; if it disregards the ideas upon which it was founded, and takes up socialistic notions for the purpose of gaining votes; if it adopts Populist platforms under the name of Democracy—as it has done in North Carolina, for instance—then we see no reason why it should not be swallowed up by the Populist party, which is the avowedly socialistic party. If, on the other hand, it reverts to its original ground, and takes its stand once more as the champion of individualism, of personal liberty as against the encroachments of governmental power; if it proclaims as its doctrine, and sticks to it in practice, that that government is best which governs least, then we can see no reason why there should not still be a long and honorable career before it.

Just at present, we have the strange spectacle presented of the Republican party occupying the historic position of the Democratic party. As things stand now, the Republican party is the conservative party; the Populist party is the radical party; and the Democrats are nowhere in particular. But this is a transition stage. The natural alignment, we believe, is the old one. As soon as the Republican party is in power again, it will be the party of progress, and the natural position of the Democratic party will be its old one of guardian of the constitution and of individual and State rights. Some party must occupy this position, or we shall be in danger of going too fast and too far.

We know that Democrats all over the country are seriously considering the position of their party, and we hope the result of their cogitations will appear in a return to their old principles. It is generally conceded and expected that the President ought to and will do something handsome for Mr. Wilson. That gentleman has sacrificed himself on the altar of tariff reform, and surely he deserves something in return. There are no vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court, and there are no big foreign missions vacant; but it is intimated that Mr. Olney is willing to retire, and Mr. Wilson may be appointed Attorney General.

The celebration in Denver Monday night was the greatest the State ever saw. It was fitting as the recognition of the most important event that ever happened in Colorado.

In no State in the Union are so many opportunities open to investors as in Colorado at the present time. The early bidders will have the pick of the pile.

WAS I JUSTIFIED?

Eczema of Worst Type. Seborrheic and Society Abandoned. Let Dear's Would Be Relief. Dear's Soon Put An End to Sufferings.

Ever since I was three years old I have been troubled with Eczema of the worst type. It at times completely covered my head and neck. I have tried all sorts of medicines, and have been deceived by many very eminent physicians, but with no favorable result. Sometimes my head was so much thickened that I could not see, and in summer would be so much worse; my ears looked as though they would fall off, and I could not go to school or mingle with society, as the disease smelt so bad. I felt at times that death would be a relief, suffering and itching until I hardly knew what to do. I got Dear's CUTICURA REMEDY the 20th of January last, and used them according to directions, and can now say that they soon put an end to all my suffering. Words can never tell my thanks to you and your valuable medicine, and I shall always recommend them to whoever I see suffering from the terrible disease. I had spent money and tried the best of doctors with but little relief.

MISS HANNA WARREN,
137 George Street, La Crosse, Wis.

WAS I JUSTIFIED?

I have suffered from a severe attack of what is called Prurigo. The disease produced an intense burning and itching sensation that kept me in constant agony all the while, so that I did not have rest or sleep. I tried everything I could find, but it did not help. I finally secured the entire relief in a few weeks. I cheerfully recommend it for the troubles.

CHAS. E. WATKINS,
Ottawa Station, Mich.

CUTICURA REMEDY FOR ECZEMA

Cuticura Remedies cleanse the system by external and internal medication of every eruption, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Fold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, 5c. PUTTEN DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.
"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.
3 PILLS, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

WAS I JUSTIFIED?

I had kidney and uterine pains and weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura and Resolvent. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

NEWS IN VARIETY

From A. Pass's Great Gold Camp at Cripple Creek.

3 V. S. PATENTS INCREASED.

Working Fifty Men at the Great Mine—Dr. Chamberlain Attempts Suicide Fatal Fall from a Building—Mining News.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 12.—Mr. A. H. Lefter of the Laus and Thompson Lumber Company has put two shifts of miners to work on the Colorado Boss No. 3, which is situated on the southeast slope of Gold Hill. On this property a small stringer of ore has been opened up that will average 85 to the ton. The claim is being worked under bond and lease from the Cripple Creek Consolidated Company.

Messrs. Joseph Watson and James Casey are working under bond and lease on the Morning Glory No. 1 and on the Colorado Boss No. 3. The lessees on the Orphan Belle on Bull Hill have opened up pay mineral in several places, and one of the lessees have already made a shipment of a car load of more. This property was very prominent in the winter of 1904-05.

Two new ore houses have been built at the Buena Vista. The mine itself is booming up as a great producer, and during the past 30 days has greatly increased its shipments. They are working 50 men a the three levels, and are taking out ore in two of them. The lower level is being driven to catch the ore chute which is dipping to the east.

Two shifts are now employed on the Lucky Corner, which adjoins the Dolly Varden, and is under lease to Joe Watson. The shaft is now down 50 feet, and is just getting through the wash. A cross cut will now be started to catch the Dolly Varden vein.

Mr. W. M. Swires is working three shifts on his lease on the Monte Vista. The mine shows up an 8-inch streak of quartz which runs from 8 to 10 ounces to the ton.

A large body of ore has recently been opened up in the City View, which is located on Gold Hill. It is thought that the property will soon be among the regular shippers of the company, and was recently purchased by Pueblo capitalists.

A contract has just been given to Fred Johnston and William T. Bell to sink a shaft on the Buena Vista. The new shaft will be located close to another one on the claim, and both will be on good ore all the way down, and it is thought that one will be able to produce very much more than the other. The prospects are very bright. The work will be done as quickly as three shifts can make it go.

A report has been circulated among the miners in camp that the owners of the mine would require all employees to work nine hours after a certain date. It is probably all a fabrication.

It is reported that the Buena Vista, on Buena Hill, has been sold for a family figure, and that a payment of \$5,000 has already been made.

It is estimated that the output of this mine has been more than doubled in the last 60 days, owing to the exceptionally large number of good strikes made lately.

Mr. A. A. McKnight of the Cripple Creek Journal has gone to Pueblo with a car of ore from the Kennedy lease on the Mountain Monarch. It is thought that the ore will average about 10 ounces to the ton.

At 7 o'clock this morning Howard Sweet, the manager of the telephone company here, heard groaning in Dr. Chamberlain's office in the Brown-Pullen block, and finally entered the doctor's room, where he found him lying on the floor unconscious. The physician was summoned, who pronounced it to be cocaine poisoning. Dr. Chamberlain is a well-known man in the town, and he had taken the poison with the intention of killing himself. He said that he had also swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid, but this is said to be untrue. The wretched man says that he was a wreck, and a slave to the cocaine habit, and that he had been spending all his money in buying it, and when his watchers were off their guard he attempted to jump from the second story window, but fortunately was prevented from so doing in time. He has now been taken down to the jail for safe keeping. He has been quite comfortable, and it is thought that he will recover, but his brain is badly affected from long use of the drug.

J. H. Brown, a carpenter, who was employed on the new school building in town, fell from a height of 39 feet, and died soon after from the injuries received. The poor fellow had been in town several months looking for work, and this was his first job. He had not been at work six hours before he met with the accident which fractured the skull, broke a leg and caused internal injuries.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 13.—The new find on the New Discovery on Mineral Hill continues to improve with depth. The vein is nearly six feet wide, and consists of a high grade of milling ore. The shaft is now down to 100 feet, and a piece of rock taken from anywhere at the bottom will, it is thought, show up several colors. This same vein was found on the west slope of Mineral Hill to-day. The vein here is also six feet wide, and pans even better than at the place where it was first opened up on the top of the hill. It is the general opinion of the miners here that this hill will do much for Cripple Creek in the amount of gold shipped from the camp, and not a few of them are taking bonds and leases at fabulously big prices on all the mining claims on that side of the hill.

The tunnel of the St. Louis and Cripple Creek Company will, it is thought, soon be at the very end of its run. The tunnel is now in over 600 feet, and it is figured that 50 feet more will cut the great vein. Mr. Charles Murray, who is connected with the company, is in camp and is happy over the bright prospects. If the hill should continue to improve as it is now doing so rapidly, the town of Cripple Creek will have quite a boom as it is directly above the town, and would bring the miners nearer to it than they have ever been before since the early days of the camp.

Mr. W. S. Stratton was showing some of the richest tellurium ore that has ever been found in camp to-day. It was found in the great Independence, while sinking a mine between the first and second level, and the body of ore is six feet wide. The mineral is right through the rock, and not through the seams.

The Shougrass placer machine was given

en a trial to-day on the Cripple Creek placer, and the remarkable cleanings of 31 ounces in gold was made in 20 hours. Superintendent James Collins of the F. and C. C. railway will take a flyer in the mining business, and together with Messrs. Hadley and Welch, have leased the north end of the Morning Glory No. 1, which is the old and chief workings of the Work company. Some fine ore is known to exist in one of the levels in this property, and it is hoped that these gentlemen will make a success of the enterprise.

The McKay Bros. have at last been rewarded for their three years' labor on the American Eagle group, situated near the Pike's Peak, and other noted claims on Bull Hill, by uncovering pay ore. Their first shipment to the smelter netted \$80 to the ton.

The Gold Gravel Company's machine on the Pike's Peak placer has been closed down for repairs. The last clean-up was highly satisfactory, and it is said that during one week the production of gold was over 60 ounces.

Mr. R. H. Palmer, one of the owners of the Mountain Boy, Eclipse No. 1 and other properties, arrived in camp Monday, and will remain some time, looking after his interests.

The John A. Logan mine is now numbered as one of the possessions of Millionaire W. S. Stratton, the deeds to the property being made yesterday afternoon. A check for \$25,000 was given and was divided among the owners. John James of Aspen received \$12,500 and James Donlon and John Harwood of this city \$2,500 each. The claim is located on the south east slope of Bull Hill, and under Mr. Stratton's management will soon be made a producer.

Mr. Burns, one of the lessees on the Ocean Wave, states that the report sent from Colorado Springs regarding a big strike that had been made on the property was an exaggerated account. He said that no vein had been opened up in the property, and only some rich float had been found, and he said that the story was fabricated to boom the stock there. Mr. Burns is very much disappointed about the action of the Pueblo press, who left some time ago, saying that he was bound for a hunting trip, but he has not yet returned, and the miners are owed \$200 for wages. There are, however, very good prospects on the property, and he hopes to make a mine of it before long.

The Lutes and Squaw mountains, is making the Lessee happy. A car load of 10-ounce ore will be shipped this week, and regular consignments will be made to the smelters hereafter.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.

An Interesting Meeting Held Last Evening.

The meeting of the Republican club last evening was not so well attended as those before election, but it was real, and the most interesting of the year. First, Mr. Gratton gave a report of the club work done since the last meeting and stated the object of the meeting to be the discussion of work for the future.

Hon. J. J. Woodworth was introduced and made a very interesting talk as he said, "The club should be the people of the State had taken a long step towards the discussion of the people."

Senator A. R. Kennedy of Cripple Creek was next introduced. He made quite a lengthy and interesting talk covering party matters. He thought there was danger in such a great victory. People looked forward to the victory as if it was a matter of life and death, and if it is not a victory, the result may be defeated.

Hon. A. L. Humphrey spoke next and made answer to a question put to Senator Kennedy as he sat down. He said that it was on record how he voted in regard to the matter of county division two years ago. He has seen no reason to change his mind since. Mr. Humphrey made some very pleasant remarks about this city and the splendid vote given him. He recognized that it was not a party vote but due to all citizens.

He thought it would be a good thing if the club would organize itself into a third house of the legislature and take up the matters brought before the legislature for discussion. The conclusion reached might be a great help to these workers in the real body showing the spirit of the constituency and it would help those who participate in many ways.

He said that a bill will be introduced in the next assembly to forbid foreigners coming into Colorado and casting a vote six months after landing. An effort will also be made to have the emblem of the state on the printed A. S. person who has been in the country for six months and not the picture should not have the right. He, like Mr. Woodworth, wants the best advice of his constituents in matters of legislation.

Mr. John Harris of Cripple Creek was called upon and made some very amusing remarks that seemed to please the ladies. He says he wants to be one of Colorado's next delegates to the Republican league convention.

Hon. C. G. Collins spoke last and as he was very hoarse from a cold did not attempt to speak at length. He said that the result of the election was to show the value of organization. It was a good thing in many ways other than political. He thought there was much to be done in educating people in matters of organization. It would be well to begin the work near home.

Upon motion of Mr. Hall a vote of thanks was given for their excellent work in the campaign. The ladies who worked so hard were a so given a complimentary note.

After considerable discussion in regard to the next meeting it was voted that the club should hold monthly meetings subject to the call of the executive committee.

Messrs. Hawkes and Bassett were both showing some beautiful specimens of ore showing free gold in quantity. They came from the new strike in the Ocean Wave, one of the Creede and Cripple Creek company's claims.

Crede company's claims.

Crede company's claims.

Crede company's claims.

Crede company's claims.

Crede company's claims.

Crede company's claims.

Crede company's claims.

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACS. Mining Editor

SILVER. 8.63% LEAD. \$3.00

Colorado Springs Exchange.

Colorado Springs, Nov. 13.—Another big day's business was started at the first call this morning and with few exceptions prices ruled high. The exceptions were Portland, Mt. Rosa and Pharoah and Summit, but all are being hoarded except the last. Both A. J. and M. C. Gibson were in good demand and sold at increased figures. A. J. going at \$1.20 and M. C. at \$2.75, and closed very strong at the quoted prices. The heavy traders were Creede and Cripple Creek, and Consolidated, over 30,000 shares of these stocks changing hands. Isabella, Gold and Globe and Amanda are all on the strong list.

The business was not so big at the second call but still the trading was good, and the high prices were maintained. In the case of Argonaut this was most noticeable at \$1.20 and closed arm at \$1.20. The only sale in M. C. Gibson was that of 50 shares at \$2.75, at which price it closed strong. Creede and Cripple Creek showed slight signs of weakening for although it closed at 1 1/2 bid there was a block of 10,000 on the floor at that figure which no one would touch. The rest of the market was quiet. The only sale of the time of 10,000 shares at 2 1/2. Anaconda, Isabella and Consolidated all kept up their improved prices and were in good demand at the quoted prices. The total sales for the day did not quite reach yesterday's record-breaking figures, but amounted to the nice little total of 67,700.

The separate sales for the first call were: Alamo, 100 at 1 1/2; A. J., 100 at \$1.10; and 200 at \$1.20; Consolidated, 15,495 at 1 1/2; Creede and Cripple Creek, 12,200 at 2 1/2; Isabella, 700 at 1 1/2; Mt. Rosa, 1000 at 4 1/2; Mollie Gibson, 200 at 2 1/2; 100 at \$2.20; 300 at \$2.25 and 750 at \$2.75; Portland, 2000 at 2 1/2; 100 at 2 1/2; all the way; Anaconda, 2000 at 2 1/2; 1000 at 2 1/2; Argonaut, 175 at \$1.20, 500 at \$1.25 and 500 at \$1.27; Consolidated, 4000 at 1 1/2; Creede and Cripple Creek, 1000 at 2 1/2; and 3000 at 2; Gold and Globe, 600 at 4 1/2; Isabella, 800 at 1 1/2; Mt. Rosa, 2500 at 4 1/2; Mollie Gibson, 500 at \$2.75; Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; and 1000 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Portland, 500 at 2 1/2; Work, 10,000 at 2 1/2.

Weekly Letter Extracts.

Messrs. E. C. Fletcher & Co. in their weekly letter offer say: Much dissatisfaction has been openly expressed by those stockholders of the company who were devoting too much attention to the town-site interests, to the almost utter neglect of the mineral interests. Perhaps these complaints have been well directed; at any rate work has been resumed on the mining claims and vigorous action has been taken. The effect of the announcement was to strengthen the stock and it has been in demand at from 1/4 to 1/2 cents.

Gold and Globe recently resumed its place among the prominent stocks. It may or may not be due to the general lethargic condition which has prevailed, but this stock has not received the attention it deserved as a promising speculation. The company owns four claims, and one-half the World's Fair placer, on Gold Hill. On the placer is a 40-stamp mill. There is no debt and the claims are patented. One-half of the Gold King mine, belonging to this company, is under bond and lease, the bond being for \$50,000. This bond is about to expire and will be taken up, insuring early dividends. The capitalization is small, being but \$750,000.

The trouble between the Grace Greenwood and the Anaconda company has been adjusted.

Two-sixteenths in the lease on the Ruby located on Bull Hill have been transferred to the Lomas brothers.

Broker Frank Peeling had the honor of being elected vice-president of the Republican national meeting.

The deposit of 100 ounces of gold, from Glipin, at the Denver branch mint yesterday, came from the Centennial mine.

It is said that the outlook on the Creede and Cripple Creek property, which is now worked by lessees, is very favorable.

M. E. G. Reimert, of The Mining Record, is spending a few days in this city and inhaling large blocks of our rarefied ozone.

The Portland group of claims is shipping about eight cars of first class ore per day. The ore mined averages \$200 per ton.

Work is going ahead at a rapid rate on the New York mine, which is being pushed in the hill about three feet per day.

Sales on exchange yesterday amounted to 69,470, making the total for the first two days 132,420. This is the record for two days of our exchange.

The lessees of the Gould company's property have a very fine showing and will soon be in a position to ship if the present outlook keeps up.

The Trail mine is worked by the driving of a tunnel. The face of the tunnel will in a few feet reach the Trail vein. This will push the owners expect to find good pay ore.

The Strong mine is shipping about 300 cars of ore that will average about \$200 per ton. It is the intention of the management at an early day to increase the production of the mine.

The Moose mine is greatly increasing in value as greater depth is attained. The vein maintains the same width; the difference is in the noticeable value of gold contained in the vein material.

The lessees of the Fulton and Burlington mines will resume work about the 15th of this month. There is every indication that the property will in the near future become a large producer.—(Victor News.)

It is reported that the Gold and Globe company have reduced the size of the bond on the Gold King, one-half of which is bonded to Mr. Edward Skews and associates. The bond will be taken up about next Saturday.

Mr. Herman Bruen has been elected a director and president of the Aola company, and will, it is thought, look after its interests fully in the future.

The lessees on the Lincoln are putting in some very fine work and sinking a shaft that looks as though they meant business. The vein is of good size, and the shaft is to match. The ore is slowly but surely moving, and now averages about \$25 to the ton. The high and low assays run from \$8 up to \$50.

A great increase in the value of the ore in the Independence has lately been found and that too in a very happy-go-lucky manner. It seems that Mr. W. S. Stratton tired of the slow progress made in the big shaft and ordered that a vein be sunk to see how things looked. This work was started and the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in these columns before two claims of the company are under bond and lease. They are the Ocean Wave and the Little Mary and it now looks as though both the bonds will be taken up without a doubt. It was also stated here that a good find had been made on the Ocean Wave by the company and that the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in these columns before two claims of the company are under bond and lease. They are the Ocean Wave and the Little Mary and it now looks as though both the bonds will be taken up without a doubt. It was also stated here that a good find had been made on the Ocean Wave by the company and that the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in these columns before two claims of the company are under bond and lease. They are the Ocean Wave and the Little Mary and it now looks as though both the bonds will be taken up without a doubt. It was also stated here that a good find had been made on the Ocean Wave by the company and that the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in these columns before two claims of the company are under bond and lease. They are the Ocean Wave and the Little Mary and it now looks as though both the bonds will be taken up without a doubt. It was also stated here that a good find had been made on the Ocean Wave by the company and that the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in these columns before two claims of the company are under bond and lease. They are the Ocean Wave and the Little Mary and it now looks as though both the bonds will be taken up without a doubt. It was also stated here that a good find had been made on the Ocean Wave by the company and that the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in these columns before two claims of the company are under bond and lease. They are the Ocean Wave and the Little Mary and it now looks as though both the bonds will be taken up without a doubt. It was also stated here that a good find had been made on the Ocean Wave by the company and that the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in these columns before two claims of the company are under bond and lease. They are the Ocean Wave and the Little Mary and it now looks as though both the bonds will be taken up without a doubt. It was also stated here that a good find had been made on the Ocean Wave by the company and that the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in these columns before two claims of the company are under bond and lease. They are the Ocean Wave and the Little Mary and it now looks as though both the bonds will be taken up without a doubt. It was also stated here that a good find had been made on the Ocean Wave by the company and that the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in these columns before two claims of the company are under bond and lease. They are the Ocean Wave and the Little Mary and it now looks as though both the bonds will be taken up without a doubt. It was also stated here that a good find had been made on the Ocean Wave by the company and that the hole is now 100 feet and while it has been in good way ore all the time, within the last few days it has cut something entirely new for the mine. It is a sylvanite ore. The discovery started the foreman and when the owner was informed of the find, he directed that a drift should be run toward each wall. Both were found and a tape line shows that they are 5 feet and eight inches apart. From wall to wall the quartz sparkles with sylvanite. Some specimens run into the thousands and it is likely the entire body will average much better than 10 ounces in gold to the ton.

There was a big demand for Creede and Cripple Creek yesterday on the floor of the house and on the curb. As stated in

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 395–402

0-7689-0000-0

100-443887-100

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado
November 15th, 1894.

ANDREW L. LAWTON,
Administrator of the Estate of James
B. Lawton.